

34768. ELEUSINE CORACANA (L.) Gaertner.**Ragi.**

From Bangalore, Mysore, India. Presented by Mr. H. V. Krishnayya, Acting Officer in Charge of the Agricultural Department. Received January 8, 1913.

“*Hasaragumbi*. The ground should be plowed 4 to 6 times with an ordinary plow; rake with a bullock rake a day or two before sowing, sow with a country drill as a mixed crop, mixture being jola (*Andropogon sorghum*) and avare (*Dolichos lablab*), middle or end of June. Should be weeded with a hand hoe, two to four times, as required. (The particular plat from which the sample is brought was weeded only once.) It is harvested and stacked in November; thrashing and winnowing, December to February; yield, 1,500 to 2,000 lbs.” (*Krishnayya*.)

34769 and 34770.

From Hangchow, China. Presented by Rev. J. H. Judson, Hangchow College. Received January 10, 1913.

Seeds of the following:

34769. *SAPINDUS* sp.

Soapberry.

34770. *THEA SINENSIS* L.

Tea.

(*Camellia thea* Link.)

34771. CHAETOCHLOA ITALICA (L.) Scribn.**Kursk millet.**

(*Setaria italica* Beauv.)

Grown at Akron, Colo., in 1912. Received December 26, 1912.

“This strain of millet is the product of a single plant selected at the Belle Fourche, S. Dak., Experiment Farm, in 1908, by Mr. A. C. Dillman, of the Office of Alkali and Drought Resistant Plant Breeding Investigations. The original seed (S. P. I. No. 22420) was obtained from the Dakota Improved Seed Company from a selected strain of Kursk millet developed by Prof. W. A. Wheeler. This strain of millet is of excellent forage type, is good in seed production, and is drought resistant.” (*Dillman*.)

34772. MEDICAGO CARSTIENSIS Wulfen.

From Edinburgh, Scotland. Presented by Prof. Bayley Balfour, regius keeper, Royal Botanic Garden. Received January 13, 1913.

34773 and 34774.

From German East Africa. Presented by the Usumbwa Company, Post Tabora. Received January 14, 1913.

34773. *CURCUMA LONGA* L.

Turmeric.

“Resembles ginger in the nature and form of its rhizomes and rounded tubers, but larger and shorter. In commerce they are separated into ‘longs’ and ‘rounds.’ In India much of the turmeric is used for dyeing silk, because the tuber contains a starch associated with a coloring matter (curcumine) of a beautiful orange yellow. Because of its essential aromatic oil it is used as a condiment in the Far East, and especially in the manufacture of curry. Many tribes of Polynesia use it to stain their bodies and their hair. Curcuma is known still in the spice trade under the name of Indian saffron, and in the West Indies under that of coolie saffron.” (*Capus et Bois, Les Produits Coloniaux*.)

34774. *CARICA PAPAYA* L.

Papaya.